would complain if the tax amcunted to

people of the whole State are able to do in this respect. The commercial dull-

in farming; the State debt and the Fed-

eral taxation, are all so many causes

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 189

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 12 5-16c. Memphis cotton, 114c. New York gold, 1114. Memphis gold, 111.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER } For the gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, stationary to rising temperature, cloudy or partially cloudy weather and rain areas.

Our special and the letter of our correspondent at Nashville are so full as to forbid any comments from us touching the State convention and the work before it. But we cannot refrain from Centest Over the Electorship for the profesting against the base attempt to defeat Governor Harris, to which cur correspondent refers. We have already had too much of sectionalism in our polities, and we trust to the good sense of our party to prevent the introduction of it as a part of the party machinery. Nationally we should know no north, no south, no east nor west, and so politically the fancied geographical divisions of East, Middle and West Tennessee should never be mentioned for personal or selfish ends. Governor Harris is the ablest statesman in Tennessee, the people desire his rervices and the convention should unanimously recall bim to public life.

THE New York Democratic convention will meet at Saratoga on the thirtieth instant.

A RICHMOND dispatch conveys the gratifying news that Speaker Kerr has rallied again, and though not able to sit

IF the Democrats of Massachusetts are wise, they will nominate Charles Francis Adams for governor of that State. It is a nomination that should by made

THE July report to the National cotton exchange, from eighteen counties in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, shows more favorable stands compared to last year. The plant is forming and fruiting well. Nearly all reply that cotton is fruiting better than last year, while a few complain of too much rain, and a few of grasshoppers.

the Thurmans, Bayards, Seymours, it reads in the present platform, will be suggested. It is thought this will leaders of the Republican party-the Chandlers, Camerons, Cornells, Conk-

THE speech of Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, delivered in the asnate yesterday and published in another column of the APPEAL, is a complete answer to the | To-night the Shelby county delegation assaults of Logan, Morton and Bout- held a caucus, much discussion bewell-the bloody-shirt triumvirate. We thank Senator Eaton for so timely and manful vinditation of our people and defense of the Democratic party.

THE Knoxville Chronic's is nothing if not Job's comforter. In its Sunday issue it tells us that "Hon, Dorsey B. Thomas had a : appointment to speak in this city yesterday, but returned to Middle Tennessee without attempting it. It is likely that he was not encouraged with the signs of the times in this locality. His party friends here, it is said, put a flea in his ear."

LATEST dispatches from Montgomery, Alabams, are to the effect that the returns continue to show large Democratic gains. Out of sixty-five counties, every one will give a Democratic majority except six or seven. The Democrats will have twenty-seven out of thirty-three senators, and at least eighty out of one hundred representatives. The further information is received that order and quiet prevailed everywhere. What will the bloody-shirt people say to that?

THE New York Express has made the latest calculation as to our chances for success with Tilden and Hendricks. It claims for us: New York. New Jersey

This gives nineteen more than are necessary, but it permits us, at the same time, to lose Indiana and still elect our President. Or, carrying Indiana, we made among some of the delegates from can afford to lose the Pacific States, or both New Jersey and Connecticut, and yet handsomely defeat our adversaries.

A NEGRO preacher, and editor of the Missionary Record, fittingly named Cain, thus threatens the white people of South Carolina in one of his editorials; not likely effect any organized opposi-

Remember that there are eighty thousand black men in this State who can bear Winchester rifles, and know how to use them, and that there are two hundred theusand women who can light a torch and use a knife, an I that there are one hundred thousand boys and girls who have not known the lash of a white master. The negro in this country will not always he doelle-he will not always be restrained by fear-the rising generation are as brave and daring as are white men; already that spirit is taking deep root in the minds of thousands who have nothing to lose in the contest, and who | to-morrow to nominate a candidate for would rejoice in an opportunity to sacrifice their lives for their liberty.

We want Morton, Boutwell and Logan, the "bloody-shirt" trio in the senate, to make a note of this.

THE editorial from the London Times which reached us by telegraph yestering, will call forth but one expression of NASHVILLE, August 7.-At this writ-England-always first among European | northern press that there is not courage powers in behalf of the poor and op-pressed—should promptly take the in-the friends of national Democracy have itiative in confining Turkey to her le- | been referred to Tennessee and her "low | gitimate limits. The people of the prin. down bonds,"as evidences of the unwill-

NASHVILLE.

The State Democratic Convention which Meets To-Day-Fleming to be Temporary and Richardson Permanent Chairman.

Davidson County in Favor of Paying all Just Obligations, and Shelby Favors a Low Rate of Taxation-The Platform of '74 to be Adopted.

State at Large-Unpatriotic Attempt to Excite Sectional Animosity Against Ex-Governor Harris.

An Attempt to Defeat Porter's Nomingtion Frowned Down-No Available Man Can be Found to Oppose the Choice of the People.

present financial ristform will be re-tained. Many have anticipated trouble and a boisterous session, and yet the apprehension of this agitation and the Special to the Appeal.] probable ill effects upon the State NASH VILLE, August 8 - Nearly all Democracy have aroused a keen, the delegates to the State Democratic convention have arrived. The Maxwell and I must say a patriotic, desire to make the convention as harhouse, the great place of rendezvons, is monious as possible. Of course there crowded, and a general interest is maniwill be an effort to lower the taxes, and fested regarding the financial work likely to be done by the convention, which meets at twelve o'clock to-morthe effort will be made under the name of Democracy, but it can hardly come in the form of an expression of popular row. The personnel of the convention sentiment, of in any systematized atis representative, and no form rassemtempt that expects success. On the blage of the kind has been composed of whole, a spirit of fairness will pervade more intelligent and abler members. the convention. The Democracy cannot There may be some noise in the conven-tion, yet it is believed the session will be afford to have any dissension now, and they to whom the convention, with its judiciously and harmoniously conplatform, is intrusted, appreciate this fact, and realize the value of a united ducted, as there is an evident desire for harmony and good feeling. and effective party organization in the The character of the men composing approaching election. However far re-moved may be the idea of public ethics the convention creates the expectation os an enlightened as well as an honest from that of public law, there will aldesire to unitize action and reconcile all ways be found a coincidence of political existing differences of opinion respect-ing the State debt. It is conceded that interest arising from the application of the one and the execution of the other. Governor Porter will be renominated, It is for this reason we see that a bad or and probably on the first bailot, there a useless law becomes a "dead letter." being no organized opposition so to speak, in the land. And it is for veloped, though some is manifested.
John M. Fleming, of Knoxville, will
doubtless be temporary, and Hon. Jas. the same reason that certain ethical principles cannot enter into and become an element in the framework of juris-D. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, permaprudence, which looks to the governnent chairman, and Colonel James E. ment of communities and the regulation Bailey, of Clarksville, thember of the of social affairs. Hence we see that in committee on resolutions. The indicacommittee on resolutions. The indica-tions are that the financial views of the law for Tennessee to pay her debt, there high and low tax advocates will be haris still a keen sense of honor remindmonized upon the platform to be adopting the people of their obligation to to discharge this as a public duty. It is ed. It is believed that the present plat-A correspondent of the New York be substantially adopted, though no while listening to the cry of "hard Tribune, just now prefers to trust the specified rate of texation, other than times," speak but receive no response or great leaders of the Democratic party- | that inferred from what is necessary, as | indorsement of what they advocate. This is the true state of affairs in Ten-Dorsheimers, Gastons, Lamars and satisfy both the high and low tax advo- fortunes incident to the present condinessee, and the people, with all the mis-Hewitts-rather than the equally great | cates, as the convention will be in favor tion of the Union, are still true to their of re-asserting the platform of 1874, public obligations. So much for the leaving the legislature to determine State finances and the work of the conwhat is necessary for paying the ex-penses of the State. The Davidson there will be a general desire to maincounty delegates held a caucus this aftain harmony in the convention. Below ternoon, and decided to present a reso-I give a series of resolutions, indicating lution favoring the payment of all just this effort at harmony, which will be obligations, the resolution being the offered in the convention. It is unnecsame as that sent in yesterday's letter. essary for me to comment on these resolutions; they indicate, I am told, to a great extent what will be the sentiing had on the financial question. ment of many prominent members of the convention. Tife resolutions are as Amendments to the financial resolution adopted at the meeting in Memphis last Friday, were all tabled, and said origi Resolved, That we are opposed to renal resolution was finally voted down. A resolution was next offered, and several times amended so as to say: "That owing to the present depressed condition of the country they would favor only the payment of the current expenses of the State, interest on the school fund

but the apprehensions are that it may re-

in a great measure, arises from jealousy,

friends. The contest for electors for the

unnecessary sectional feeling, especially

to be deplored, as an effort is being made

Democracy of East Tennessee

for elector, but the rest of the eighth con-

and all the sixth, except Davidson, go for

Harris. It is believed that General Bate

is certain to be elected one of the electors

for the State at large. Au effort, headed

defeat Porter's renomination, is being

Bedford, Rutherford, Giles, Maury and

Marshall counties. This movement, so

sgers tried to secure John M. Flem-

ng as the opposition candidate, but

he refused. They also tried to get Gen-

eral Whitthorne, but failed, and finally

failed on Hon. James D. Richardson, of

Murireesboro. They have not and will

tion. Colonel John H. Savage made a

public speech on the square to-night to a

low taxes. As a re resentative of the

expenses of the State by rigid economy.

Democratic convention which meets

governor and electors for the Presidential

tion to Governor Porter, he will probably

ticket. There being no defined opposi-

be nominated for re-election by accia-

mation. From present indications the

policy of the State platform on taxation

will be an affirmation in substance of the

Facts in Detail.

in the Democracy of the State sufficient

dence of the Appeni

platform of 1874.

Special Correspon

gressional district, the ninth, the tenth

pudiation, and will maintain the honor and credit of the State inviolate by the payment of all just demands against it; but, owing to the reckless extension of the State credit by the Republican party when in power in this State, the stringency in the money market, the and interest on the bonds held by East derangement of our finances produced Tennessee university." The caucus fiby the unwise contraction of the currennally favored a low rate of taxation. The cy enforced by the dominant party, the caucus also adopted a resolution wild, extravagant, wasteful and dishonfavoring Governor Harris for elector est expenditure of the public revenues of the State at large. Subsequently the | at Washington, the high tax on all articaucus adopted another resolution favor- cles of absolute necessity, the oppressive ing General Bates for the other elector and onerous protective tariff under for the State at large. The electorship which we are now suffering the shrinkfor the State at large is arousing much | age in the value of real estate, the citiinterest. The Knoxville district is zens of the State of Tennessee are unarepresented as strongly opposed to Govble, without ruin to themselves and lamernor Harris, on the ground of his being ilies, to pay a higher rate of taxation an elector would injure the Democracy than at present assessed. there and elsewhere in East Tennessee. Resolved, That the most rigid econand also Tilden at the north. How far omy should be inex rably enforced in this opposition will extend is unknown, every branch of the State government.

and retrenchment adopted wherever it sult in his defeat. The feeling against him can be without injury to the public service-our watchword being economy, respecting Harris's future candidacy for retrenchment and reform, both in the United States senate, and it is State and Federal governments. hinted that it comes from Senator Key's Resolved, That, without regard to past lifferences or party affiliations, we State at large is likely to develop some cordially invite all who believe that the overnment should be arrested from the hands of the present corrupt adminisby Harris's opponents to create the imtration-who seek a pure, honest and pression that his position during the war economical government, by honest and enders him unacceptable to the Union capable officials—to unite and co-operate with us in driving the present party Weakley county and one-half of Obion favor Mr. Gardner from power.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP. It is reported that East Tennessee to have the temporary chairmanship of the convention, and for this position I hear mentioned, as I stated in my dispatch, the names of Colonel Sam Ivana of the Athens Post, Colonel John Fieming of the Knoxville Tribune, and Mr. Ingersoll, a well known citizen of East Cennessee. The name of James D. Richardson, of Murfreesboro, is generaly mentioned as permanent chairman, and I would not be surprised to hear of his election. He is a well known lawyer of Mu:freesboro, where he is associated in the practice of his profession with General J. B. Palmer. Mr. Richardson was a member of the house during the session of 1871-72, being at one time speaker and also a member of the State senate in 1875. If elected he will make a competent presiding officer.

respectable sized crowd, setting forth his views on financial affairs, and favoring THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION will not arouse unusual interest, as Govlow tax advocates, he will present to the ernor James D. Porter will be renomiconvention to-morrow a resolution fanated on the first ballot. Of course you voring only twenty cents tax, deeming can hear of some opposition here and this amount sufficient to pay the current there, but it amounts to nothing. Inquiry fails to ascertain anything like an rganized system to oppose his nomina-NASHVILLE, August 8 .- The hotels tion, though I dare say many a patriot are filled with delegates to the State could be found and persuaded to be gov-

ernor of Tennessee. THE ELECTORS.

The candidates for electors for the State at large, whose names are mentioned, are Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Shelby; Colonel James E. Bailey, of Montgomery; General Wm. B. Bate, of Davidson; Hon. Eb A. James, of Hamilton; Colonel John Cro-James, of Hamilton; Colonel John Cro-bill will not be arrived at very promptly. rebellion. Senator Eaton then quoted zier, of Knox; Alfred Caldwell, Esq., of The house will probably recede from its from the Washington Republican of Knox; and Hon. Andrew B. Martin, of proposition for a transfer of the Indian | this date to show that the Democratic

Colonel John Crezier is well known opinion-that the time has come when | ing there is but little to communicate | in Tennessee. He resides in the second the leading powers of Europe should in- respecting the approaching State Demo- congressional district, and since the war sist upon the independence of all the been, I cannot give more than an outprincipalities, and upon guarantees of line of what is expected of the conven- in East Tennessee by Brownlow, who good behavior in the future on the part tion, which is generally looked to as one used to term him "Little Jimmie." of Turkey. It is horrible to think of whole of great importance to Tennessee. This Well, "Little Jimmie" is a gentleman villages of men, women and children importance is due in a great measure to of ability, and, I believe, went over to the present condition of the Democratic party with Jimmie being butchered, their only crime being party, as regards finances and State Jones, afterwards governor. Since then the profession of the christian faith. credit, and the anticipated belief by the he has done good battle for the Democ-

Alf Caldwell is also a well-known lawyer of ability, who enjoys the confidence of the party. General William B. Bate, a prominent caudidate, is known throughout christian Europe that cannot be disre
lingness of the Democracy to minim public desire, in paying the debt due. The subject has young as cierk on the steamer Salauine. ingness of the Democracy to fulfill pub- Tennessee. A native of Sumner counyoung as clerk on the steamer Salauine. | district nominated Judge Keightley for gained attention, and been discussed He subsequently joined the First Ten- congress.

with some feeling in the north. The efforts of low-tax advocates and repudia- and took an active part in the Mexican tionists have not been without effect wat, whence he returned, attended and upon the public mind in this direction. graduated at the Lebanon law school; to this is the cry of was Buchanan elector in 1856, and was 'hard times," and the prostration of several times a member of the legislatrade, and mechanical and manufacturing industries. I find that there is a general feeling in the State that "the eral Bate was a brave and chivalrous people" will be unwilling to endure a general in the Confederate army, and heavy rate of taxation. This idea is due in more than one battle was conspicuous more to general distrust and want of for his daring spirit and gallant dash. confidence than to inability to pay. It He was a candidate for the United evident that the convention next States senate in 1875, and came within Wednesday will not favor an increased one vote of being elected.

rate of taxation. It is possible, though Colonel James E. Bailey, a native of not probable, that fifty cents may be Montgomery county, and a graduate of recommended, but this depends altogether upon the personal views of the garded as a lawyer of great learning and delegates. It is certain, however, that ability. Indeed, there are few men anythe tax will not be lower than at present. where who excel him in law. He has I cannot learn of anything like an efalways resided at Clarksville, where he fective opposition to the present rate of taxation. Taxation has always been, has a large and of minantling practice. in 1852 Colonel Bailey was a member of and I dare say will be, the great subject the legislature from the floterial district matter of complaint. There are people in of Davidson, Cheatham and Mont-Tennessee, as in all other States, who gomery, but since then has had no aspirations for office. At the commence but ten sents. The cry of a few or of a ment of the war he raised and became dozan leaders of the people upon this subject cannot be an index of what the colonel of the Forty-ninth regiment, Ca S. A., was captured at Fort Donelson and sent to prison. Owing to ill-health he was afterward exchanged, and being ness, financial stringency and agricul-tural listicsness of the country, the ab-sence of capital and the want of system physically disabled to return to the head of his regiment, was made a member of the military court, filling the duties thereof satisfactor ly and conscientiously. He has been one of the that induce a spirit of opposition to any tax. I believe that there will be harspecial judges to try and decide agreed cases on appeal, and during the illness of Chief Justice Nicholson, occupied a mony in the Convention and that the seat on the supreme court bench credibly. He is an estimable gentleman, and

worthy of any office in the State. Hon. E. B. James, of Chattaneoga, was an active member of the legislature in 1868 and 1869, and also in 1871-72. He was in the house first, and subsequently a member of the senate. He has always taken an interest in public matters, and is an eloquent, fluent and able speaker. During the canvass he made several years ago, his life was often threatened by the Radicale, and more than once did he have to carry weapons, in expectation of personal violence. He has done a great deal for Tennessee, and for the Democratic

Hon. Andrew Martin was a member of the legislature in 1872, and was always active and vigilant. He is a man of ability, a good speaker, and a sound

Of Governor Harris it is not necessary to say anything to the readers of the APPEAL. His name and fame are national, and his ability as a statesman long since generally conceded. It is not too much to claim that he is the ablest of the public men of Tennersee, and that as such his services should be availed of as such by the people whenever it is pos-sible to secure them. He ought to be, and will, I hope, nominated by the

THE CONTEST will be between Ex-Governor Harris, General Bate, Colonel Bailey, and Hon. E. A. James. I hear that the East Tennessee delegation will be largely repreof the State electors. It is not improbable that he will be elected.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill Have at Last

vention. I am gratified to know that The Senate Conferrees Unwilling to Consent to a Curtailment of the Excentive and Legislative Salartes-Matters of Con-

troversy Settled. WASHINGTON, August S .- The committee of conference on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reached an agreement this evening, which doubtless insures the final passage of the bill by both houses next Thursday. The two points of controversy, of a serious character during the past few days, have been as to the house resolutions reducing the salaries of senaters and representatives to forty-five hundred dollars per annum from the ginning of the current fiscal year, and of the President to twenty-five thousand dollars a year after the fourth of March next. All other matters in controversy were substantially arranged several days ago. The majority of the house conference committee refused to yield the two points above mentioned. Three of the senate conferrees wanted the house members of the conference to recede and sign a report of complete agreement, without bringing the house and senate respectively to a vote on these two points of difference. Representatives Randall and Morrison absolutely refused to do so, and finally, this evening, the Senate; conferrees agreed to submit them for the action of the senate and house to-morrow, and then to be bound by whatever their respective branches of congress conclude. There is no doubt out what the senate will insist that their conference shall stand firm, but it is likely that the house will authorize its conference to recede that which they were not willing to do on their own responsibility. In this respect Randall and Morrison gain their point, which is to secure a vote in each house on these two subjects, for the failure of the proposed reductions. The other principal matters of controversy have been settle i as follows: The force of clerks in the executive departments will be reduced by the discharge of seven hundred and sixty-five employes-one-third September 10th, one-third October 10th, and one-third November 10th proximo. The salaries of all tho retained who now receive not more than eighteen bundred dellars per annum will be left untouched. The senate conferrees consent to the reduction of about ten per cent. required by the house in salaries of nearly all civil officers who now ceive more than eighteen hundred dollars per year. In view of the reduction of the regular clarical force, the senate conferrees asked the insertion of the item of one hundred thousand dollars for temporary clerks in the executive department, and the committee finally agreed that sixty thousand dollars should be appropriated for the purpose. The amount involved in the proposition for reducing the pay of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen hundred clerks was one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars per annum. The amount of the reductions proposed by the house in this bill, as compared with vesr's appropriations WSB five million seven hundred thousand dollars. The senate conferrees recede an item of disagreement amounting to three million six hundred thousand dollars, and the house managers yield an aggregate of two million one hundred thousand dollars. Three million six hundred thousand dollars, therefore, is the amount of the reduction provided for by the bill as it will be reported to-morrow. It is believed that an agreement

consequence of the proposed change. The Foresters. CLEVELAND, Augus' 8.-The high court of the Order o' Foresters to-day began its annual session in this city, with a large number of delegates from all parts of the country present. The regular standing committees were appointed, with Jacob A. Canton, of New York, chairman of the committee on the state of the order. Considerable business was transacted. The convention adjourned at six o'clock this evening, to reassemble Thursday. To-mor-row there will be a parade of the order and a picnic at Rocky river.

concerning the Indian appropriation

bill will not be arrived at very promptly.

Detroit, Mich., August 8: At Niles, to-day, the Republicans of the fourth CONGRESS.

The Proposed Reduction of the Appro priation for Dredging the Mouth of the Mississippi-What the Engineer Says.

Senator Eaton Continues His Able Defense of the White People of the South, and Successfully Answers Morton & Co.

Hale, of Maine, Makes a Political Stump Speech in the House, and is Answered by Cox, of New York -The School Amend-

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 8 .- The chairman laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, inbeing a letter from the chief of the engineer corps, demonstrating against the proposed amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill limiting the availability of the appropriation for the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the mouth of the Mississippi river. He expresses the opinion that If the amendment should be finally adopted it will stop the work of dredging and in terfere with the commerce of New Orleans. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Senator Hitchcock called up the senate bill to establish the Territory of Pemoins and to provide a temporary government therefor. The proposed new Territory consists of the northern portion of the Territory of Dakota. After a brief discussion, Senator Edmunds moved to postpone its further consideration until he first Monday in December next. Rejected—yeas 28, pays 28; the bill was then passed—yeas 31, nays 19. Senatortor Edmunds called up the re-

ports of the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the | the report of the committee on agriculcircumstances attending the late elec-tion in Mississippi, and it was ordered they be printed in the Record and lie on Senator Logan, from the committee

on military affairs, reported adversely on the house bill to pardon deserters from the army, and it was indefinitely Senator Bogy entered a motion to re-

consider the vote by which the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina was passed, and gave notice that he would move to change the name to Algorquin. The senate then considered the subjects on the calendar not objected to. The senate then resumed the considsented here, and favor Mr. James as one | eration of the resolution of Senator Mor | the President's message on sending the

ton to print ten thousand copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in reference to the recent troubles at Hamburg, South Caroiina, and Senator Eston continued his remarks from the point where he suspended them yesterday. He saw one thing over which he felt rejoiced, and that was, that no Democratic senator had yet found an occasion of attacking the character of either of the nomineer of the Republican party. He recognized these nominees as gentlemen of highly respectable character, and, so far as he knew, highly respectable in point of abil-ity. The candidate of the Democratic party for President stood high before the people, and no words of his [Eston] could elevate him in the minds of the people. He had a word to say, however n regard to the Democratic number for Vice-President, because he had been an bject of abuse on this floor. The honor able senator from Vermont [Edmunds] had attempted not to convince the senate and the country that there had been a

horrible outrage at Hamburg, but that the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency was not honest, and, if elected, would not administer the laws of the United States. That was a bold charge by the senator, who pointed to his books when i.e made it, and said he quoted from the record. What record? The record of the votes of an honest man in this chamber. Were the senators from New York. Delaware and other States to go to the senator from Vermont to find out what was constitutional doctrine's Had the senator fed on anything which makes him our Cæsar? Senator Eaton then sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, an extract from a speech of Senator Morton, delivered at Richmond, Indiana, September 29, 1865, to the effect that there should be a period of probation and preparation for the freed slaves before they were brought to the exercise of political power; that they were not be immediately lifted into political power, etc., and resuming his argument, said that the honorable senator had changed his opinion since then. Did anybody blame him for it? Did anybody blame him for the position he occupied ten or eleven years ago? Cartainly not. Governor Hendricks, when he voted against the constitutional amendments, did not believe the African race was capable of self-government. Neither did the senator from Indiana at that time. Hendricks and Tilden both said they accepted the amendments to the constitution. He argued that the Democratic party in the north had always been true to the constitution. If any Republican senator could say that the Republican party was true to the constitution from 1866 to 1876, let him say so. The senator from Vermont [Edmunds] had dwelt upon the word 'rebel." It seemed to be a sweet morsel for him to roll under his tongue. The term "rebel" ought not to be howled on this floor by anyboly; it was done only to taunt the representatives of the southern States here; it was to goad them into some action which might not be pleasant to the people of the north. He then referred to the argament of Senator Edmunds in regard to the State of Texas changing its constitution, and said the people of a State had a right to call a new convention to frame a new constitution. When the people of New York desired to change her constitution, her Tilden, Seymour, Conkling, Kernan, Morgan and other great men determined the matter, and not the senator from Vermont. The sovereign State of Texas saw fit to exercise her right, and a convention was her people. The honorable senator from Vermont had argued that Texas promised to give one-fourth of all her taxes for education as a consideration upon which she should come back into the Unico. Sepator Eaton then asked if Texas was ever out of the Union. He thought not. When the State of Texas thought proper to change her constitution, it did not become the senator from Vermont to talk about a Democratic majority in the State being in organized Wilson. These names are mentioned as bureau to the war department and add party carried the election in Alabama candidates. yesterday by thirty thousand majority, thousand dollars which was omitted in | and said let the honorable senator from

called by a majority of fifty thousand of one committee had cleared out its clerk. as the called it-of Jewell, postmastergeneral; Bristow, secretary of the treasury; Pratt, commissioner of internal revenue, and various other officials; and

He believed it was true.

Vermont weep. There was not a single sixty-seven thousand dollars, and that communications. An under-secretary the Republican party in Indiana was of the foreign department assured the culrage, but a fair, honest, good election, Senator Spencer said he heard that a large number of colored people in Alaten thousand votes ahead. bama were so intimidated yesterday that they did not go to the polls and vote. Senator Eaton-I will give the senator the benefit of his belief. I don't believe

any such thing. [Laughter.] Continulog his argument, he said the black men in the south, at the instigation of mittees from a sectional standpoint. bad white men, had banded together to prevent any of their own color from voting the Democratic tickel, but that he was impelled by his party. Mr. Cox-Now, in answer to this re- with a very small amount of evidence, time was passing by, and the election

in Alabama yesterday showed it. markable speech, this nor senator Patterson reviewed the message of the President, and secompany- discretion of some of its appendices, and to suggest that the speakers that, we ing documents, and some Coverum they were a reved. Mr. Cox accused a second to time is pre-'e of the house with when the yie'd --- go will have any Chamberlain was an house man and the Repub

gard to Hamburg to the President until he had ascertained the whole truth. The Democratic party in South Carolina today was divided as to whether it should nominate a candidate for governor, or accept Governor Chamberlain and support him when nominated by the Republicans. His course has been approved by both parties, and it was fair to presume that he was an honest man and told the truth. He [Patterson] knew of the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" that are resorted to in the

south by Democrats to carry elections, and had no doubt as to the truth of all these statements. The other branch of congress had been engaged all session in a wild hunt for Republican thieves, and they had caught some. He was glad of it. He would be the last man to attempt to protect Republican thieves, and he hoped the Democrats would catch them. The Republicans were all willing to aid the Democrats in catching Republican thieves and Democratic murderers. He then spoke of the Hamburg trouble, and said he regretted to see that many of the most respectable men of that State were charged with being

implicated in that affair. Before Senator Patterson concluded, he yielded to a motion for executive ses-

Sanator Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported, with amendments, the house concurrent resolution in regard to the appointment of a com-mission to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the policy of a restoration of a double standard in the country, etc. Placed on calendar. The senate then went into executive ession, and soon after adjourned.

Mr. Throckmorton offered a resolution

directing the clerk of the house to pay L. A. Fitzhugh, the late doorkeeper, an amount equal to his salary from May 21st to August 1st, which was referred. Mr. Landers introduced a bill to secure the prompt resumption of specie payment. After discussion the bill was referred to the committee on coinage and weights and messures. Mr. Garfield's motion to grant leave of absence to members, some twenty in number, who desired it, was agreed to. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill to print one hundred thousand copies of

copies of the report for 1875, and appro priating one hundred and thirty thouand dollars therefor. Passed. The house then resumed consideration of Mr. Bland's silver bill; whereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Messrs. Odell and Pierce to consume the

morning hour. At the close of the morning bour Mr. Bland announced his willingness to al low any amendments to be added to the bill, but his proposition was not acceded

ture for 18/4, and two hundred thousand

by the opponents of the bill.

Mr. Hale obtained the floor by the
parliamentary device of calling up the motion to reconsider the vote by which civil appropriation bill was referred some time ago to the committee on appropriations, and he made a speech on general topics, in the course of which he referred to the first official act of the house in the selection by its speaker of thirty-four standing committees, the chairmanship of twenty-one was given to members from the section of the country for which Lamar claimed the other day so much modesty. He also commented on the changes made in the personnel of the officers of the house. liustrating the question by the house postoffice appointments, the postmaster of the last house, who had lost his leg in the Union army at Kenesaw, having to make way for one who had been cap tured in the rebel army, and had served with J. E. B. Stuart's raiding eavalry and the subordinates, most of them clo Union soldiers, having to make way for others, seven of whom had served in the rebel army. He noted the retirement of the veteran journal clerk of the house, Mr. Ba clay, and his being replaced by a man who immediately set to work to make merchandise of his office. Passing on to the question of economy, he asserted that there were more committee clerks in this house than in any Republican house; that the expenses of the numerous committees were enormous; that, instead of two stenographers to the committees at enteen of them at this session. He ventured to say that the additional expense caused by this house above the ordinary expenses of former years would aggregate in the neighborhood of a million dollars. He admitted that the reductions in the general appropriations would reach twenty-five millions, but for that the consular and diplomatic system had been put in peril, the navy and army had been put on short commons, government works had been cut off, small salaries had been reduced, and in a few days a thousand helpless men and women would be turned out on the streets of Washington. It might be said that he had admitted twenty-five million dollars reduction of public burdens. He had admitted no such thing. No man could tell what credit was to be given to this house until the closing day of its session, on the fourth of March, 1877. There had been some desirable reductions, in which he was glad to have helped out; when it was found how much of these twenty-five millions was simply a postponement of the necessary expenses, then some better measure of credit could be given to this house. He then spoke of the southern claims which are pending, which, he said, would aggregate one hundred and sixty million, and would get through if ever the

Democratic party got possession of all branches of the government. Mr. Lawrence asserted that the pending claims were mostly entering wedges, and that all the southern claims would eventually aggregate five hundred mil-Mr. Hale, continuing, said that it was

intended that the north should pay

these bills, and that he who lived

long enough would see, provided that t e Democratic party gained power in all branches of the government, that that was the case. Mr. Cox said the gentleman from Maine had not referred to the unloading of General Grant and his administration, nor to all the various frauds connected with the executive departments. That was not in the gentleman's line. but he had charged to the house that it had actually so reformed itself that and that the committee on rules had cleared out two officials-one the journal clerk and the other the doorkeeper-for certain improprieties, but not for thieving. He went on to criticise the administration for getting rid-or unloading,

he asked why the Republican party had found it necessary, the other day, to unload its candidate for governor-Mr. Orth.

Mr. Robinson replied that the Republican party of Indians had followed precedent set by the Democratic party | the part of the British government, and in unloading four of its candidates for still more against the tone of apol-the judiciary; that these four had stolen ogy which has been detected in official

little microscopic fault-finding with the circumspection until he had ascertained Mr. Hale-I made no sectional reflec- plea of exaggeration was put in once tion on the speaker. I only claimed that more, and newspaper correspondents

did not transmit the information in regard to Hamburg to the President until the removal of Bristow, Jewell, Pratt, ing, one of the secretaries to the British Bluford Wilson, Yaryan, and all that tribe of men who were trying to enforce the laws, and with having favored the retention of Clapp and Babcock; but he said: "Grant is your representative man; Babcock is your representative man; Bristow is not your representative man, or he would not have been discarded here and at Cincinnati; and when you say that it has cost a million dollars for the investigations, you thereby do credit to the Democratic side of the house for undertaking, with all the forces of Hercules, the cleaning of the Augean stables. You fillibustered yesterday, again and again, to prevent reports of these investigations, and to-day, to make up for all your delinquencies as public servants, the gentleman from Maine gets up and makes that sort of a speech, which Mirabeau once described as 'angry, imbecile, fearful and crazy, and with that remark I conclude min to-day." The political discussion then went over to be renewed to-morrow. Mr. Lawrence introduced an amendment to the constitution for that known as "the Blaine school amendment," as

follows: Article 16, section 1. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting a free exercise thereof.

Section 2. No public property or money raised by taxation, or from any public fund or properly in any State or place subject to the legislative power of ongress shall ever be given to or ever be under the control of any religious sect or denomination. Section 3. Congress shall have power

to enforce this amendment by appropri-Referred to the judiciary committee, The bill with reference to the reciprocity treaty with Canada was postponed till next December.

Adjourned. TURKISH MASSACRES.

More than Twelve Thousand Bulgarian Christians Massacred by the Brutal Bashibazourks.

The Levity of Disraeli Becomingly Rebuked by the London Times-The Best People of England Horrifled.

A Story to Arouse the Christian World Against Turkey - Ashantee, Dahomey and Sitting Bull Surpassed-Etc., Etc.

Indemnity. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 8. — The porte has paid to the families of the German and French consus who were murdered at Salonica, an indemnity of | Crook, with Two Thousand Men, Movforty thousand pounds sterling.

Foreign Intervention VIENNA, August 8 .- The Tagblatt says Turkey will admit the intervention of the powers in the case of Montenegro, but will refuse in that of Servia. After occupying Belgrade Turkey will order the skuptschina to elect a new prince. Neutral Policy.

BUCHAREST, August 8.-In the chamber of deputies to-day the prime minis- says General Merritt, with his forces, ter explained that the foreign policy of the new cabinet would be one of strict | they are now ready for aggressive acneutrality, maintaining, however, the nublic security and vigilance and guard-ing the national frontiers. Servian Reverses.

BERLIN, August 8 .- Servia, despairing of successful issue of the has requested the powers to mediate in favor of peace. The Servian attempt to raise a war loan in Russia proved a fail- pack-mules, one hundred and fifty thouure in consequence of the capture of the Gurgosovatz. The Servian general twenty five thousand rations, and for-Leschjanin had abantoned Saltsohar age. This is the lightest marching and marched to join General Tchnayeff, and the Turks occupied Saltsohar unop-

Gurgosovitz in Flames LONDON, August 8 .- A dispatch from Senatio, dated to-day, says that Gurgosovitz is in flames, and the Turks are burning and destroying everything in popularity. The rumors of political ar-

Surrender Expected The Daily Telegraph's Vienna special says Monkhtah Pasha is in a desperate situation at Trebioje, and is expected to surrender. The Widdin army is operating against the Servian general Lesch-

Bulgarian Atrocities. London, August 8.-There was an animated debate in the house of commons last night on the Bulgarian atrocities. The Times says: "Once more the massacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the house of commons. In a few days the members will have separated. But for this we might expect a series of debates, in comparison with which that of last night would be gentle and subdued in tone, for there can be but little doubt that we are on the verge of a revolution surpassing anything imaginable civilized man could have con ceived. The barbarities of the Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human life which modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous finds a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks, at a few days journey from our own shores, in our own age. We must turn to Ashantee or Dahomy for anything similar to the ghastly spec tacle now presented by a Turkish province. According to the testimony, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, the helpless inhabitants of the district about Tartar Bazardijki and Philippoli men, women and children have been slaughtered by thousands, and their towns and villages utterly destroyed. It seems likely that those whose human incredulity has led them to suppose that the accounts were exaggerated will have to abandon the supposition. The testimony of eye-witnesses and the admissions of a member of the British embassy charged with the investigation of these massacres, give reason to believe that there has been nothing less than a general massacre of the population, against which the Turkish government let loose its hordes. Furthermore, there is the strongest evidence that these atrocities have not been the work wholly, or even principally, of the Circassian sutlers, but of the Turkish irregular troops, commanded by duly ap pointed officers, sent into the country o strike terror into the population. What passed last night in the house of

commons shows the astonishment and horror these deeds have aroused. Gen. Anderson introduced the subject to one ainst the attitude of indifference on | tracted for. house that the premier was not disposed were taken to task as persons satisfied not be and who took a great deal of their infor the in- mation second-hand. We may venture

legation at Constantinople, dated July 221, at the outset of the inquiry, in which he estimates the number of the victims: 'Till I have visited the village I hardly dare speak,' says Mr. Baring. But my present opinion, which I trust hereafter to be able to modify, is, that about twelve thousand Bulgarians have perished.' We shall see shortly in what direction Baring's opinion will be modified, but we fear that, if, with the prepassions prevalent at the embassy, it should be anticipated that the killed amounts to tweive thousand, they are likely to surpass very much that num-With respect to Bourke's defense of Disraeli and Sir Henry Elliott, the British ambassador at Con-stantinople, we desire to speak with measure and with due respect for their official obligations; but when the under secretary takes it upon himself to retuke a member for the opinion that Disraeli had treated the subject with levity, and when he says that such an expression did not exist in the minds of any of the members except those who had just addressed the house, we must beg leave to tell him that his tone is a little too confident. It is time that the government should be made aware that the more worthy part of England's society was deeply pained by the frivolity of the minister's speech as well as by his evident desire to diminish or excuse what had happened. If these massacres bear any proportion to the statements which have been made, and which seem likely to be confused, the ambassador's communications to the government will require some explanation. It is inconceivable that any ambassador should not have seen able to obtain information of even's at a few hours distance from Constantinople, and of which numbers of people at that capital had more or less knowledge; yet two mouths after their occurrence we find him writing in a style which might make any one in England believe that there were serious doubts as to the character and proportions of the affair. When the inquiry, which, we are happy to know, is not being prosecuted by official investigations alone, has come to a conclusion, we shall be able to judge whether Sir Henry Elliott's dispatches convey any-thing like a fair indication of the events which have occurred. On this point Lord Hartington spoke frankly and becomingly last night. 'It seems a remarkable thing,' he says, 'when there has been slaughter of this description

do not say in whether in cold blood or not, in one of the provinces of Turkey, that no intelligence of these occurrences should, apparently from these press dispatches, have reached Sir Benry Elliott I cannot but think that if the right honorable gentleman at the head of the government had been in possession of in formation which ought to have reached him, he would not have treated the first question put to this house in the manner he did. The country will agree in these opinions and be anxious to know how uch ignorance was possible in Pera and

THE INDIANS.

ing Toward Them-A Fight

General Terry, it is Rumored, Has been Defeated by Sitting Buil and His Savages.

CHICAGO, August 8 .- The Tribune's special from the Big Horn expedition, on Goose creek, via Fort Fetterman, loined General Crook yesterday, and tion. This united column has over Tender the new organiz Merritt is the ranking officer of cavalry, and Colonel Chambers commander of infantry. The entire column, with the pack-train, will move at once toward Tongue river with its three hundred sand rounds of ammunition and condition. Men and horses are in the finest possible trim. Scouting parties have discovered large, fresh trails of Sioux leading toward the lower Tongue and Powder river. It is believed that the savages are in need of victuals, as the picked carcasses of dogs are found around their camps. They have fired their way. It is said that the Servian the prairies to ruin pasturage and render General Tchernayeff is daily losing his the cavalry useless. General Terry has not been heard from for a month. He rests in Beigrade are entirely unfound- is believed to have nearly two thousand men. General Crook made a speech to his men yesterday, representing the ne-

cessity of each doing his best.

The Tribune's St. Paul special says that wild reports have gained credence to-day that Terry had met Sitting Bull been worsted. It could not be traced to a reliable source, but shows that the opinion is general that the Indians have a superior force. German-American Building and Loan

THE monthly meeting of this Association will be held This Da Y, at so clock p.m., at the office of Marx & Bensdorf. Money on hand will be loaned out. Dues must be paid this day or fines will be imposed.
L. IGLAUER, President. H. BENSDORF, Secretary

Association.

Non-Resident Notice. No. Ziii .- In the Chancers Court or Shelby

E. C. Hastings.

It appearing from the bill in this cause which is sworn, to the the defendant, E. C. Hastings, is a resident of the State of Arkansas and a non-resident of the State of Ten-It is therefore ordered. That he make his appearance herein, at the courthonse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday in October, 1876, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published ence a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal This 8th day of August, 1876.

A copy—attest: EDMUND A. COLE, Cle & and Master.

Hy E. B. McHenry, D. C. and M. Vance & Anderson, Sol. for comp't. wed It is therefore ordered, That he make his

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that I will proceed to take possession of prop-Mr. Cox, passing from this point, again | to treat the subject with levity; but, on | erty sold to the State Treasurer for State and ridiculed the speech made by Mr. the contrary, would give it his anxious | County Taxes for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and consideration. It was incumbent on him | 1873, and not redeemed. I am authorized to Hale as not being worth answering, consideration. It was incumbent on him and declaring that it was nothing but a not to say a word without the gravest receive from the owners, or their agents, all the bad spectained. The owners are their agents, all the bad spectained to the owners of their agents, all the bad spectained to the owners of their agents, all the bad spectained to the owners of their agents. Taxes, Costs and Charges due upon their prophouse and with the conduct of the the exact truth, but if the atrocities erty, and release the same. By attending to speaker in the arrangement of his com- turned out to be true no man would more this before I take possession, parties will save sternly vindicate humanity. The old | themselves trouble and expense. C. WEATHERFORD,

> Office, Courthouse Building. NOTICE.

the first of September this firm will move to, and occupy, the building No. it street, at present occupied by partie Co., who will remove to 206 13. TAYLOR & CO., No. 35 Union street,